The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4980 號十八百九千四第 日九初月九年西癸治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1873. 三拜禮 號九十二月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Oct. 28, EMUY, Span. str., 222, Artadi, Amoy 26th Oct., General.—E. J. SAGE.
Oct. 28, SUNDA, Brit. str., 1,217, C. F. Fraser, Shanghai 24th Oct. General.—P. & O. Co.
Oct. 28, H.I.C.M. g-b. WING-PO, 700, Jumsin-fat, Foochow 12th October.
Oct. 28, THALES, Brit. steamer, 750, Young, Shanghai 25th October, General.—OLYPHANT & Co.
Oct. 28, BOMBAY, British str., 1,150, Davies, Yokohama 10th Oct., General.—P. & O. Co.

Departures.

Oct. 28, JOHN MCKEAN, for Iloilo.
Oct. 28, JOHANN SMIDT, for Whampoa.
Oct. 28, H.I.C.M. g-b. SUN-CHI, for a Cruise.
Oct. 28, H.I.C.M. g-b. CHEN-JUI, for a Cruise.
Oct. 28, NAMOA, str., for Swatow, &c.
Oct. 28, ANITA, for Amoy.
Oct. 28, SUMATRA, for Manila.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 28TH.

None.

Passengers.

Per *Emuy*, str., from Amoy,—33 Chinese.
Per *Sunda*, str., from Shanghai,—Mr. J. C. Randolph, and 65 Chinese deck.
Per *Thales*, str., from Shanghai,—Mrs. Deacon, Messrs. Kier and Smith, and 29 Chinese.
Per *Bombay*, str., from Yokohama,—Messrs. d'Illanger, Shaw, Rosmini, Poor, Dayinen, and Howell, and four Europeans and five Chinese deck.

Reports.

The British steamship *Bombay* reports left Yokohama on 10th October; experienced variable winds to Tungying Island, thence to arrival had fresh N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Thales* reports left Shanghai on 25th October; experienced moderate monsoon and cloudy winds throughout the passage; on 25th, at 5 p.m., passed a steamer off Tungying, bound North.

The Spanish steamer *Emuy* reports left Amoy on the 26th October; had N.E. and E.N.E. fresh winds throughout; on Monday, passed the *Meihong*, 12 miles N. of the Brothers; on the 27th, passed the *Ulysses*, immediately S. of Breaker Point.

The British steamship *Sunda* reports left Shanghai on the 24th October; had light winds to Peshan, from thence moderate monsoon and fine weather to arrival; off the White Dogs, passed the American mail, bound North; was in company with tea clipper *Leucadia*, from Tai Island to Breaker Point.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Marom	Newcastle	May 9
Moses Day	Cardiff	May 26
Labrador	Newcastle	May 28
Albert Victor	London	June 10
City of Foochow	Cardiff	June 21
Yoivo	Cardiff	June 26
F. Calderon (s)	Greenock	July 7
Dronning Louise	Hamburg	July 17
Banian	London	Aug. 6
Adelia Carlton	New York	Aug. 12
Korsser	Cardiff	Sept. 4
Aline	Cardiff	Sept. 5
Olympia (s)	London	Sept. 5
Civiale	Hamburg	Sept. 5

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

NOTICE.

FROM this date the DINNER HOUR will be at 7 o'clock.
7d 1757 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS CHOMLEY has requested that his name be taken off the list of Directors of THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
14d 1722 Hongkong, 17th October, 1873.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1027 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
Interest Allowed.
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

BAKER & Co.
HAVE just received a large lot of WOOL GOODS,
consisting of
OPERA CLOAKS and HOODS,
PILERINES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
1m 1616 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.
Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, WEST RIVER, SIECHEW, and MACAO.
WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [1654

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. [3m 1477

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of *Twenty per cent.* (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
4m 1082 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1872, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
4m 1079 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

To be Let.

TO LET.
THE "BLUE BUNGALOW," situated at Albany Road.
Possession from the 1st of November next.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
tf 1636 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1873.

TO LET.
With prompt possession.
NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st October.
NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Caine Road. Gas and Water.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c
tf 1438 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st October.
NO. 14, Shelley Street, containing Eight ROOMS. Rent, $40 per month.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c.
tf 1439 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 4, at Lower Mosque Terrace.
G. VON OVERBECK.
tf 1591 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

TO LET.
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having nine rooms and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply,
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 1464 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 20, Wyndham Street. Gas and Water laid throughout.
Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
MARINE Lot No. 121, Wanchi, fronting on the Praya, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, as a Ship and Timber Yard.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1350 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSES Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 13 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.
THAT Commodious HOUSE No. 5, Chancery Lane. Possession can be had on the 1st September.
Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 1319 Hongkong, 14th August, 1873.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. A. E. VAUCHER.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 1236 Hongkong, 1st August, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 1 in Caine Road, near the Italian Convent.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1161 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSES Nos. 35, 37, 41, 43, and 45, in Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1051 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

FOR RENT.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

THOMPSON & HIND
HAVE pleasure in announcing the arrival of the first instalment of their
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of the most New and Fashionable Materials for the coming Seasons:—
A large and well selected Assortment of CLOTH and FUR JACKETS.
CLAN, WOOL, and WATERPROOF SHAWLS.
FLANNEL and FANCY DRESSING GOWNS.
COSTUMES.
The SCARBORO' SKIRT, in all leading colors.
FANCY CASHMERE and FLANNEL PETTICOATS, CORSETS, and DRESS IMPROVERS of the most improved make.
CAMBRIC and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
LACE and MUSLIN SETS.
ELIZABETHAN FRILLS.
SATIN BROCHE, CREPE DE CHENO SCARFS and ROMALS.
HONITON, BRUSSELS, DUCHESSE, VALENCIENNES, and other LACES.
The Juvenile Department has been well and carefully selected, consisting of—
BOYS' KILTS, SERGE SAILOR SUITS, MERINO DRESSES and PELESSES.
And,
A large assortment of BABIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, &c., &c.
Messrs. THOMPSON & HIND beg to inform the Public that, having made extensive alterations in their Premises, they are able to offer every facility to Ladies purchasing.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD.*
1688 Hongkong, 13th October, 1873.

V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
10d 1771 Hongkong, 27th October, 1873.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 1618 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 30th October, 1873, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on
Iron Boiler TUBES, from 2 in. to 3½ in.
OLD TOM, Blanchy Frères & Co.'s BRANDY, CLARET, BEEF, PORK, Bar SOAP, BLACKING, &c.
Hand SAWS, HAMMERS, LOCKS, Gilt BUTTONS, &c.
TWEEDS, CLOTHS, DRILLS, SHIRTS, SCARFS, &c.
An Invoice of Fancy BOXES, &c.
And,
Sundry Lengths of Canvas HOSE.
" " Leather "
" " Suction "
Leather BUCKETS.
Brass WORMING, &c.
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1784 Hongkong, 29th October, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 31st day of October, 1873, at noon, at No. 110, Queen's Road East,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, IRON BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Toilet TABLES and GLASS, SIDEBOARD, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1782 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY'S Dock, Kowloong, on
SATURDAY,
the 1st November, 1873, at half-past 3 o'clock P.M.,—
TWO MARINE BOILERS,
(nearly new,) weighing about 20 Tons each.
Intending Purchasers are hereby notified that the Company's Launch will leave Pedder's Wharf at 3 o'clock P.M.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
CHAS. P. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1781 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES, GODOWNS, PIER, PLANT, AND MACHINERY.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on
TUESDAY,
the 11th November, 1873, at Noon,
Upon the premises,—
All that VALUABLE PROPERTY, held under Crown Leases for the Residue of Terms of 999 years, being the whole of the Premises lately occupied by
THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED,
situate at Praya East, Hongkong, on Marine Lots Nos. 29, 29A, 30, and 30A, and consisting of a Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, GODOWNS, and BUSINESS PREMISES, together with the WHARF and PIER, extending into the Harbour from the Public Praya, opposite to the said premises.
Also, the ENGINES, STEAM CRANES, WAGGONS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, ROPES, GEAR, MACHINERY, and FIXTURES, lately used by the said Company, and now in or about the said premises.
The Company was authorized to construct the said Wharf and Pier by Ordinance No. 11 of 1871, and the same are sold subject to the rights of the Crown.
The Vendors have been in communication with the Government, as to the facilities which would be afforded to purchasers to carry on a similar business to that of the said Company, and all information on the subject can be obtained on application, at the office of the Undersigned, where, an Inventory of the PLANT, FIXTURES, and MACHINERY may be inspected.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Transfer Deed, which is to be made out by the purchaser at his own expense.
The Property to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1603 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON 25th November, 1873, at Noon, on board, will be sold by Public Auction, for account of the concerned,—
THE BRITISH SCHOONER
GAVIOTA,
of 150.03 Tons Register, built at British Kowloon in 1869, and recoppered in 1871, as she now lies in Swatow Harbour, together with all the necessary equipments belonging to her, as she arrived from sea.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.2, and vessel and equipment to be then at Purchaser's risk, with all errors and faults of description.
For Copies of her Inventory, and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong;
OR
BRADLEY & Co.,
Swatow.
1772] PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions, to offer for Public Competition, at an early date (if not previously disposed of) at their *Sales Room*, Kiungee Road,
THE BRITISH PADDLE STEAMER
as she now lies in the Hwangpoo,
"*NANZING.*"
The "*NANZING*" is an Iron Steamer, heavily plated, built on the Clyde, by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR, in 1862.

Length	210 feet.
Breadth	27.6.
Tonnage	620 96/100.

Her Engines, by the same builders, are oscillating, and 200 H.P. nominal.
She is expressly fitted and well adapted for the coasting trade, has ample accommodation for passengers, and is well and favourably known as a comfortable sea-boat.
She is well found in Ground Tackle, Deck, and Engine-Room Departments, requiring only Coal to proceed to sea.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash or approved Bank Cheque on fall of the hammer; balance, on transfer, within three days. Expense of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.
The Vessel will be sold with all faults and errors of description, as she lays, and will be at the risk of the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.
For Inventory, cards to view, and any further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1696 SHANGHAI.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY,
the 31st October, 1873, at noon,—
Hand SAWS, HAMMERS, Tape MEASURES, Bowie KNIVES, Scent BOTTLES, Railway WHISTLES, DOLLS, Needle CASES, SNUFF BOXES, MICROSCOPES, RAZOR STRAPS, Leather BAGS, Writing DESKS, Shot POUCHES, Stair RODS, Looking GLASSES, CORKSCREWS, WATCH GUARDS, Nail BRUSHES, Japanese Tea TRAYS, BRAID.
50 Boxes CANDLES.
50 Dozen Cotton SOCKS.
10 " Calf SKINS.
10 Cases Copal VARNISH.
10 " Coach VARNISH.
And,
Sundry FURNITURE.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1785 Hongkong, 29th October, 1873.

In the matter of THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the Official Liquidators, to offer for sale by Public Auction, at an early date, unless previously disposed of by private contract, or withdrawn in whole or part, of which due notice will be given,—
All the LEASEHOLD and other PROPERTY of the above Company, in Lots or in Parcels:—
LOT 1.
INLAND LOTS Nos. 749, 781, and 782, situate at East Point, fronting on Causeway Bay, containing in all Forty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty square feet, or thereabouts, held under Crown Lease for 999 years, at the aggregate Crown Rent of $762.62 per annum, with the Messuage and Buildings erected thereon, consisting of One STILL HOUSE, 47 feet by 36 feet on ground floor, and 40 feet in height; Three FERMENTING HOUSES, 100 by 37 by 21; 66 by 24 by 21; 100 by 40 by 21; One BOTTLING ROOM and OFFICE, 100 by 32 by 21; One BOILER SHED, 47 by 46 by 13; One Block SERVANTS' QUARTERS, 64 by 15 by 13; One Detached CHIMNEY, 80 feet in height; Two Tiled WATER TANKS, 29 by 7.6 by 6.3, and 26 by 12 by 7.5; One Tiled MIXING TANK, 24 by 12 by 5; One IRON MOLASSES TANK, under Office, capacity 20,000 gallons. DISTILLING PLANT. One COFFEY'S STILL, by Pontifex & Wood, London, with all Pipes, Connections, and Adjuncts, complete, capacity 2,000 gallons of Wash per hour, or 4,800 proof gallons of Spirit in 24 hours; One large Copper FRENCH STILL, complete, capacity 1,000 gallons Proof Spirit per day. One EGROT'S PATENT STILL, Copper, 400 gallons per day. One DEROSNE'S DISTILLING APPARATUS, Copper, double pan, 300 gallons per day. One Copper LIQUEUR STILL, 200 gallons per day. One large GERMAN STILL, capacity unknown, as it has never been worked. One small TESTING STILL, Copper, 50 gallons per day (day meaning 24 hours.) All these Stills are fitted with Cooks, Pipes, Condensers, &c., complete. They are fitted at present for working by Steam, but with the exception of the Coffey's Still, can be worked over naked fires. Six STEAM PUMPS, one large mixing, 6 in. diameter, 16 in. stroke; Two WASH PUMPS, 5 in. diameter and 10 in. stroke, and 4 in. diameter and 7 in. stroke; One WATER PUMP, 3½ in. diameter, 12 in. stroke, (all the above double acting); One FEINTS' PUMP, 4 in. diameter, 5 in. stroke; One small FEED PUMP. Two, SHIP'S PORTABLE HAND PUMPS and HOSE. Two SPIRIT RECEIVERS, 8 ft. by 13 by 5. One FEINTS' RECEIVER, 8 ft. by 3.6 by 5. One Iron WATER TANK, 17 ft. by 9 by 3.6. One STEAM RECEIVER, with Reducing Valve, &c. Two BOILERS, one new, 20 by 6, the other 2 years old, 18 by 5.6, with Feeder, Steam Pipes, Valves, &c., thoroughly complete. Twelve LARGE and One hundred and six SMALL FERMENTING BACKS, capacity of former 180,000 gallons, of latter 90,000, with Connections, &c., all in good order, and ready for use. Also, FORGE, VICE, Blacksmith's and Tinsmith's TOOLS, HOISTING APPARATUS, SPARE PIPING (1½, 2, 3, and 4 inch.) BENDS, TEES, and THIMBLES to match, Brass 3 way Plug COCKS, 150 2 in. Brass BEER TAPS, never used, &c. Also, OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS, Fireproof SAFE, &c.
LOT 2.
All the MATERIALS and UTENSILS used in the Bottling and Compound Room, consisting of Copper Mixing CANS, Pulping MACHINE and Screw PRESS, SCALES and WEIGHTS, PESTLES and MORTARS, Spice MILLS, Copper MEASURES (Gallon and Litre), FUNNELS, DIPPERS, STRAINERS, STENCILS, HYDROMETERS, SACCHAROMETERS, Copper SYPHON and PUMP, Sampling GLASSES, Racking and Bottling TAPS, &c., &c., &c.
LOT 3.
All CASKS (consisting of Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Kegs,) Molasses TUBS, Cooper's TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, Branding IRONS, Press HOOPS and COOPERAGE. BOTTLES, (consisting of Magnums, Quarts, Pints, ½ Pints, and ¼ Pints,) Filtering FUNNELS and Filtering CLOTH and PAPER, Pint and Quart CORKS, CAPSULES and LABELS of every description. Six Syphon BOTTLING MACHINE, BOTTLE WASHING APPARATUS, CORKING and CAPSULING MACHINES.
Also, the entire STOCK of LIQUORS on hand, consisting of SPIRIT, RUM, GIN, BRANDY, OLD TOM, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, PERFUMES, &c., &c., together with the Parcels of SEEDS, ROOTS, BERRIES, HERBS, SPICES, ALKALIES, ESSENCES, Distilled WATERS, Essential OILS, COLORS, &c. Also, all CONTRACTS, Trade FIXTURES, and GOODWILL, &c., of above Company.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, to whom all tenders are to be made, and by whom orders to inspect the Premises will be granted.
CALWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.
tf 1711 Hongkong 16th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of
HOUSES, &c., TO LET,
kept by the undersigned.
Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble. A moderate commission charged.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS, &c.,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*
tf 1624 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of *Thirty-three and one-third per cent.* (33⅓ %) on all LOCAL RISKS, instead of that of Ten per cent. (10 %) hitherto granted.
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.
1m 1746 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE *GWALIOR*, conveying the homeward mails from Hongkong of 30th October, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1873. [1606

FOR SALE.

LETTS'S DIARIES
For 1874,
with
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR AND TABLE OF HIGH TIDES AT SHANGHAI.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1778 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING the Winter months the Steamer *POWAN* will start for CANTON at 5, instead of 6 P.M., commencing on the 1st of November next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1767 Hongkong, 24th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG,
ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS
AND
VALUATORS,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*
BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.
REFERENCES. Security if required.
1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.
The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.
A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.
The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.
Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.
A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.
Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.
The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF $2,500 EACH.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, $250,000; OR $500 PER SHARE.
Provisional Committee.
THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq., of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AT a GENERAL MEETING held on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1873, it was resolved to continue the Society from the 1st of January, 1874, on the basis of a continuous Office, with an annual reallotment of the Shares, and to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 per Share paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000, with 1,000 per Share paid up.
Applications for Shares in the new Society, in the subjoined form, will be received until Noon of Saturday, the 15th November next, at the Office of the Society in Hongkong, and until Noon of Saturday, the 1st November next, at the several Agencies of the Society.
Forms of Application for Shares are obtainable from the Secretary in Hongkong, and from the Society's Agents at the various ports.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
..... 1873.
To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and .....agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name.....
Address.....
1135]

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

Intimations.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY,
(Calling at SOURABAYA.)
THE Steamship
"MACGREGOR"
will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
2d 1787 Hongkong, 29th October, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY,

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."

WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTENS.

tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, in our Firm, ceased on the 16th August last.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1615 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will, from this date, be conducted under the name and style of EDWARD NORTON & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1571 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.

tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 29TH, 1873.

IT appears from the Report of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, which we give further on, that they are again calling attention to the obstructions offered to foreign trade in the interior of the country. We have thus within a short space of time had the same complaint from three quarters—from Kiukiang, from Shanghai, and from Foochow. It is evident, therefore, that the old grievance is being felt very severely at the present time, and is likely again to become a subject of representation to the Authorities at Peking. The difficulty has always been how to make the Chinese act up to their promises. They are willing enough to engage that free trade shall be allowed in foreign goods, but they make no effort to force the provincial authorities to carry out the stipulations which are entered into, and so long as good faith is not observed by those who have the immediate carrying out of the provisions of the Treaty, arrangements at head-quarters are practically a mere farce.

There is, however, one means by which perhaps a little energy might at last be infused into the Chinese Authorities. There can be little question that if the Peking officials were really in earnest, they could compel the local Mandarins to respect the Treaty provisions; and if we could bring a definite pressure to bear upon them, the difficulty would be at least lessened to some extent. There would seem to be one direction in which this could be done with perfect fairness—that is, by a combination of the Foreign Ministers to declare that they will demand as a revision of the Treaty the cessation of the transit duties now charged upon all imports and exports, in addition to the rates agreed to by the tariff. This seems to be the only logical and the only fair conclusion which can be come to on the subject. The half duty, in addition to the duties stipulated for in the tariff, was agreed to on the express condition that no other taxes should be imposed upon the goods. If this condition is not complied with, it is clear that the Chinese by their own act forfeit their claim to transit duties.

This would be a strong position to adopt, but it would seem that it is the only one which is at all likely to have any effect upon the stolid indifference of the Peking Authorities. They are fully alive to the advantages which they gain by receiving the duties on foreign commerce, and would be by no means willing to see their receipts diminished by a third. The justice of the position could not possibly be gainsaid. It is not as though it were taken up hastily, and without making due allowance for every reasonable deviation from the strict letter of the stipulation. If the taxes levied were, as is represented, of a merely trivial character, simply local town dues, or other tax of that kind, which did not practically interfere with the trade, it would not be right to adopt so strong a position. But seeing that for a series of years every other expedient has been exhausted, and that there is no question that the taxation is not merely oppressive, but in many cases absolutely prohibitory, there can be little reason to hesitate in refusing to pay a commutation for duties which continue to be levied.

There would, of course, be a danger that a reprisal would be taken, by making the inland duties still more oppressive than they are at present, but it is very doubtful whether such an attempt would in any way succeed; as the local officials are unable, in consequence of popular pressure, to go further than a certain point in their levies, and there seems to be only too good reason to conclude that they have already gone as far as they can in this direction. The loss of revenue, also, would not fall upon the local officials, but upon those at Peking; and the former would, therefore, not be specially interested in laying on extra duties on account of transit dues being no longer paid. According to the Treaty, it was to be optional with the importer whether he would pay the transit dues, or take the chance of the barrier dues on sending his goods into the interior. We are not quite aware on what process of reasoning the Customs were allowed to levy the transit dues as a matter of course, but it will be recollected that this caused some surprise at the time. The plan above suggested would amount to little more than returning to a stricter interpretation of the Treaty stipulation, and would be justified both by the spirit of the Treaty itself, and by the circumstances of the case.

The following paragraph, which appears in the *Illustrated London News* of the 13th Sept., will doubtless be read with interest by the numerous friends of the Rev. D. B. Morris in Hongkong:—

"A meeting of the members of the choir of St. James's Church, Clapton, was held on Tuesday, to wish 'Good-bye' to the Rev. D. B. Morris, M.A., and to present him with an elegantly-bound quarto edition of 'Mercer's Psalter,' inscribed with their names. The rev. gentleman has received an appointment from the Duke of Argyll, and is about to leave for India, to join the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment."

One Lai-a-sune, a Chinese, sentenced to two years' hard labor, for conspiracy and perjury, at the April Sessions, 1873, aged 24, made good his escape from Victoria Gaol yesterday, between the hours of 5 a.m. and 6 o'clock. It appears the escaped man was one of six posted to become servants to turnkeys and chain-gang guard men, and it is the habit to let them out of their cells early to procure food for the turnkeys before they go on duty. The superintendent of the gaol has also gaol servants, and these are not allowed down till late, but the prisoner in question, it appears, got from the turnkeys verandah to the superintendent's quarters, and went through the sitting room to the verandah in front, and from thence lowered himself by means of a rope. Whether he covered his gaol suit with a private suit is not known. He has, however, taken the gaol suit with him. A turnkey, named Parker, was at the time in charge, and it was his duty to muster the men at certain times, till all hands were at work, and he knew nothing of the escape. The rope was discovered by an outside office-coolie connected with the gaol, who was under the impression the gaol had been invaded by outside burglars. The height of the man was 5 feet 2 inches; he is of fair complexion, slender, and of prepossessing appearance. He was late pantry-boy on board a Canton steamer, and his conviction was in connection with the perjury case, wherein it was alleged a purse of money was lost on board, and the captain's boy was accused of finding it.

The *China Review* for September and October, which was published on Saturday, contains some interesting articles—the one by Mr. Mesnier, on the Macao coolie traffic, being well worthy of the perusal of all who are interested in this important question. He fully admits the evils of the traffic, but states that the large majority of the Chinese shipped at Macao are willing emigrants, although the kidnappers have not at all abandoned their ugly practices. He divides the classes of coolies shipped into four—(1) those captured by physical violence; (2) those captured by moral violence; (3) willing emigrants, ruined agriculturists, fugitive criminals, and gamblers; (4) pirates, who embark with the premeditated intent of plundering the coolie ships. He claims that the Portuguese Government has done all that is in its power to put down the traffic, but that the matter is beset with very great difficulties. He hopes, however, that judicious administrative measures may reduce the malpractices to a minimum. Mr. Lister contributes a well-considered article on the supposed difficulties of the Chinese language, pointing out that though the written language is undoubtedly difficult, a merely colloquial knowledge of a dialect can be acquired with more facility than an ordinary European language. Dr. Kerr contributes a very readable paper on native benevolent institutions in Canton.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 26th October, 1873.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

Dr. Kenealy is indisposed. The examination of the witnesses is concluded.

AMERICA.

The American Mint is increasing its silver coinage.

Sir G. Wolseley has arrived at Freetown. An expedition against Coomassie has been decided on.

Mr. Walsham succeeds Mr. Malet at Peking, who is transferred to Athens.

SUPREME COURT.

October 28th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

MURDER.

The case was resumed in which Ho-a-tai stood indicted on a charge of murdering one Chun-a-ling, on the 12th August.

Mr. Drummond proceeded to call the witnesses for the defence.

Dr. Alfred Crocker, Deputy Surgeon-General of the 80th Regiment, after being sworn, had the evidence of Dr. Wharry read over to him.

In answer to Mr. Drummond, witness said he had noticed Dr. Wharry's evidence after *post mortem* examination, and saw it was to the effect that death resulted from paralysis of the heart. He would say that there was such a disease as paralysis of the heart, and a blow on the chest will cause paralysis of the heart. But according to the symptoms described by Dr. Wharry, he should say some were inconsistent with paralysis of the heart, as, for instance, a livid countenance, and congested brain and internal organs, and he should say bloody froth from the mouth was inconsistent. In syncope of the heart there is paliness. A sudden cessation of the heart would be synonymous with paralysis of the heart.

Mr. Dummond then read a case of syncope from Taylor's medical works, page 116.

The witness concurred with these statements, and added that from the symptoms described by Dr. Wharry, he was of opinion that death was from a fit, and the centre of the disease was in the brain. In the absence of any other disease, he did not believe that the deceased could have died from the injuries described by Dr. Wharry in so short a time. Death could not have been immediate unless some other disease was present. It could not have been so in a healthy man. The symptoms are consistent with apoplexy and epilepsy, and various affections of the brain. They would not be consistent with death from paralysis of the heart.

To the Attorney-General, witness said he had read of deaths from shocks. It is a very common cause of death, where violence has been used. He did not remember reading of death from a shock where internal disease was absent. He had not read Governor Wall's case, page 471, of a soldier being flogged to death, nor did he read of *Regina v. Hockley*, where a child died from flogging by a clergyman. In a case, page 469 of Taylor's medical work, the case laid down there is correct. Death may result from a shock, and no external marks be shown. He had read T. Holmes, page 764, in a case by W. S. Savory, Surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital, often quoted by Taylor, and of great standing, and having read these, he would say the symptoms described by Dr. Wharry were not consistent with death from a shock. He would say death resulted from disease seated in the brain.

The Attorney-General asked witness how he knew that the brain was diseased.

Witness said from the evidence given by Dr. Wharry.

The Attorney-General said there was no evidence by Dr. Wharry that there was disease in the brain; on the contrary, it was healthy, and only bore traces of congestion traced to the wound.

Witness said the man died from congestion of the brain, which brought on a fit.

The Attorney-General reminded the witness that that was not the answer to the question. His question was: Was he prepared on his oath to state that the man died by visitation of God, having disease internally, separate from any blows.

Witness said the deceased died from congestion of the brain. He thought it was from natural causes, but it might have been accelerated.

To a further question by the Attorney-General, witness said that he thought that the state of the heart, as described by Dr. Wharry, was not in any way the cause of death. A very severe blow on the heart would cause death. He had heard that there was a bruise on the heart, caused by a blow on the chest, and that it caused death. He had never held a *post-mortem* examination on a body with the heart bruised from a blow on it. He has no authority on the subject. He had never made a *post-mortem* examination on a body which died from a shock. He had seen a body which had died from a shock of lightning, but he knew nothing of the case. He stated positively the man in the present case died from congestion of the brain, and this symptom was not from any blow on the heart. He gave this from his general experience. Congestion in the head was inconsistent with paralysis of the heart; this was from experience, and what he had read. There are general broad principles which shew certain causes produce certain effects.

The Attorney-General remarked to witness that he differed greatly in opinion from Dr. Wharry.

Witness said he had had no experience of Dr. Wharry's abilities.

The Attorney-General remarked that Dr. Wharry likewise perhaps has had no experience of his ability.

Witness said he had heard of death from a sudden stoppage of the heart. This was paralysis. In the present case, fulness of blood in the vessel on the brain was the main symptom. It depends on the experience of the medical man who made the examination to assert how the fulness of blood came there. A blow on the heart which would stop circulation, would cause the overflow of blood on the brain to remain.

To Mr. Drummond, witness said he had found disease, and discolouration of the heart, where the man has died from other causes; and in all the cases cited, no other cause of death being apparent, the shock is the cause of death given. He has had experience of it; it is a common fact. Congestion of the brain must take place before death. Congestion of the brain could not have been caused after the blow, and before the death. There would have been plenty of time for congestion of the brain to take place between the blow and death, congestion of the brain constituting apoplexy or epilepsy. He has had 33 years experience as a medical man. Supposing no blow struck, he could not say whether the man then and there would have died. Congestion of the brain might have been caused by excitement within half an hour. Anger, rage, or mental excitement would cause the congestion, and congestion would continue if the heart was suddenly stopped. Supposing the congestion in the brain was not sufficient in itself to cause death, he should in this case attribute death to epilepsy. Suppose a man suddenly falls down when quiescent, there were symptoms to shew epilepsy. There was bloody froth from the mouth, shewing the tongue was bitten, and the foot of the urine involuntarily flowing. Supposing the tongue was not bitten, there was sufficient to show epilepsy. It is almost universal for dying persons, especially persons in full health, to lose power of retention of the urine. The blow as described, if given, except so far as causing excitement, was not the cause of death. Excitement was the cause of death. If a man gets a blow he naturally gets excited, and that excitement is the cause of death. He cannot answer, the question whether the man died purely by the visitation of God. In his opinion the cause of death was through excitement. The excitement followed the blow, and that excitement caused his death. He believed that if the man had received no blow, he would have died at the precise moment he did.

Mr. Drummond, by consent of the Attorney-General, asked the witness whether it was not just as probable that the excitement, which brought on the fit, was caused by anger, prior to the blow.

Witness said it was as probable.

Dr. Wharry was again put in the witness' box, and in answer to the Attorney-General, said there was not sufficient congestion of the brain to cause death. He did not make a special examination of the tongue. If it had been bitten, he would have seen it without doubt.

Mr. Drummond then said he would not call any other evidence for the defence, and after summing up to the jury a few points given that morning, he would leave the case to them. He then informed the jury that their verdict would have to be given from the scientific evidence adduced. He would remark that it often happened that *post-mortem* examinations are not minutely gone into, not that Dr. Wharry had neglected his duty in this case, but there was the experience of the two medical witnesses to be considered. Whatever experience Dr. Wharry had, there was the fact that Dr. Crocker had had 33 years experience in the army, and from the evidence given they could come to no other conclusion than a verdict of manslaughter. The question they had to consider was whether they were empowered to give a verdict of manslaughter, or a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner denied that he had any weapon, he was simply standing at the capstan, and having an epithet thrown at him, he turned round and received a blow from the deceased, when a fight ensued. This was proof that the prisoner did not come on purpose to meet the deceased, and he could produce witnesses to prove that these people never use the instruments known as sam-shing. He contended anger was the cause of death, and very probably this anger and excitement arose whilst the deceased was passing the capstan backwards and forwards, calling the prisoner names; and by the evidence of Dr. Crocker the deceased would have died through that excitement, irrespective of the blow. The blow itself had nothing to do with the cause of the death. If the man died by the visitation of God, then, seeing the prisoner only acted in self-defence, a verdict of not guilty only could be given.

The Attorney-General then summed up the case to the jury for the prosecution, and after speaking in high terms of the elaborate defence made by his learned friend, urged that the main points of evidence could not be shaken, on which, if the jury weighed them carefully, they could come to no other conclusion than a verdict of murder. There was the evidence to show that a deadly weapon was used, and this fact will show that the prisoner came premeditated, and prepared to meet deceased. He concluded by commenting on the scientific evidence, urging that that given by Dr. Crocker did not overthrow the clear testimony of Dr. Wharry, who had conducted the *post-mortem* examination.

The Court then adjourned.

The Court resumed its sitting at 2 p.m., when his Lordship summed up the case to the jury, pointing out to them that they were to be convinced whether the prisoner came on to the wharf with the knuckle duster, or without, and if without the knuckle duster, they were to frame their verdict according to the evidence, whether guilty or not guilty of manslaughter; and if with the knuckle duster, a verdict according to the evidence, guilty or not guilty of murder. The point for the jury to hold in their mind, was whether the crime was murder or manslaughter. He would like to know whether they had come to any decision on this point.

The jury, after a few seconds consideration, said their view of the case was whether the prisoner was guilty of manslaughter or not.

The Chief-Justice then continued his summing up on that point, remarking on the difference between a blow on a man in full health and a man having internal disease, and quoting the evidence of Dr. Wharry touching thereon. His Lordship then read over the depositions, giving an exposition of them, and of the points of law touching on them.

After a few seconds consideration, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

The jury were then discharged, and the sentence of the prisoner adjourned till Friday, at 10 a.m.

The learned counsel for the defence said he had a witness as to character to produce, in mitigation.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE PAUNCEFOTE.

The Court sat in Summary Jurisdiction yesterday, when a large number of small debt cases were disposed of; but they were not of any special interest, and were mostly between Chinese suitors. The more important cases were adjourned.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

28th October.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

SMUGGLING.

Sen-a-sow, Chinese corporal No. 292, charged Chun-a-chin, Chaw-a-foong, Lee-a-sow, and Chou-bee, fishermen in junk *Lo-shin-ti*, with breach of Ordinance 6 of 1866, in using their junk for other than fishing purposes.

Complainant deposed to finding the defendants boat off the P. M. S. Co.'s wharf, and on his approach, they pulled away in a suspicious way. He boarded her, and found arms and a quantity of opium. All the defendants said they were masters, and there were no papers on board.

Inspector Stroud gave evidence of the quantity of arms on board, and the amount of opium, and of the defendants being unable to produce harbour papers.

The first defendant was fined $10, and ordered to forfeit his licence, and the rest of the defendants were discharged.

THE "SUMATRA."

John King, a seaman on board the American ship *Sumatra*, was charged with deserting his ship, which had sailed on the same day.

Defendant was sent to one month's hard labour.

WOOD PAVING IN LONDON.—The portion of roadway in Piccadilly between Berkeley-street and Albemarle-street, the paving of which is to be renewed, is to be covered with wood paving, to be laid by the Improved Wood Paving Company, at an estimated expense of £1,190. The wood paving has been on trial for twelve months in the City of London, having been laid down from London Bridge to King William's statue, and it is said there are no signs of decay, and the police state that they know of no cases of horses falling upon it since it has been laid down.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

October 28th.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

GAMBLING.

Low-a-mae and thirteen others were charged with gambling in house No. 8, High-street, on the 27th.

Inspector Grey deposed that yesterday, at 9 a.m., by virtue of a warrant, he arrested the prisoners. Having told the informer and the gambling detective to meet him at 7.30 p.m. last evening, and given the informer directions, he went with four European and six Chinese constables in plain clothes, and guided by the gambling detective he went to High-street, West Point, into a house. The door was open, and on entering met the fourth defendant coming down stairs, and handed him over to a constable, and said keep quiet, and then proceeded up stairs, and in a room found all the defendants. They were all sitting around the mat (produced) playing fantan, and he saw one of the defendants using the counting stick. There was a lot of bad cash, a scale, cup, and others things relating to gambling (produced). The room looked as if it were a room on purpose for gambling. He gave orders to shut the doors, and the men made a great resistance for about half an hour. One man escaped by the window, but they succeeded in getting the others to the station.

Chow-a-lok deposed he was a gambling informer. He went with Inspector Grey to a house in High-street. He saw the first defendant with the counting stick, and 13 others playing fantan; one of the gamblers escaped.

Asing deposed he was a gambling detective. He identified all the defendants as being in the house playing fantan.

First defendant denied the charge, and said the informer used to live with him, and during that time he committed an indecency with his wife, and was then turned out of the house. Second defendant said he went to the house to see one of his comrades, and when coming away he was arrested; he was not gambling. Third defendant denied the charge. Fourth defendant denied the charge, and said he went for his companion. Fifth defendant said he was in High-street, looking at a crowd of people, and while doing so he was arrested. Sixth defendant said he went to the house to look for a friend, and was not gambling. Seventh defendant said he also went to look for a friend, and while coming down the staircase to come away was arrested. Eighth defendant denied the charge. Ninth defendant said he lived next door to No. 8, and hearing a noise, went to see what it was, when he was arrested. Tenth defendant said one of the party owed him some money, and when he went to get it, he was arrested. Eleventh defendant denied the charge. Twelfth defendant said he also heard a noise, and going to see what it was, he was arrested. Thirteenth defendant said he also went to get some money owed to him, when he was arrested; he was not gambling. Fourteenth defendant denied the charge.

Inspector Grey deposed to seeing the fourteen prisoners gambling in No. 8, High-street.

His Worship said from the evidence he believed the first and second defendants were the two managers of the game of fantan, and fined them the highest penalty, $200, or six months' imprisonment; the rest to be fined $50 each, or three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

THEFT.

Sam-a-ho and four others were charged by Mr. J. Fairbairn, with stealing firewood, valued $2. Complainant said he came home about five p.m. yesterday, and met the first four defendants with a lot of wood coming out of the stable, who said the fifth defendant, the cow-boy, had given them the wood. It belonged to him, and was good only for firewood, and he always objected to the cow boy giving away anything. He believed the boy was a respectable boy, and perhaps did it unthinkingly. Fifth defendant said the carpenter told him that his master said he was to sweep the place, and the four defendants asked him for some chippings, and he gave it to them. The complainant said he did not wish to see the fifth defendant punished. First four defendants were discharged, and the fifth discharged also, with a severe caution.

STEALING A BED QUILT.

Mak-tim-cho was charged by Chan-to-man, with stealing a bed quilt, and assaulting her.

Complainant said the defendant came to her brothel and engaged her for the night, and at 6.30 this morning she got up and went down stairs, and when she went up again she missed a bed quilt, value $2, and the defendant too. She went after the defendant, and saw him running with the bed quilt, and went up and asked him for it, but he struck her, and she gave him in charge.

Defendant said on the 23rd he engaged the defendant, and as she had no blanket, he lent her one; as he was going to get married, he thought the blanket would do for his wife.

Complainant said the quilt belonged to her before the 23rd inst.

Wong-a-yee deposed that she saw the quilt in the possession of the complainant in September, but did not know how she got it.

Another witness deposed to giving the complainant $3 to purchase the quilt, and saw it in her possession before the 23rd instant.

Defendant denied the charge.

His Worship asked if the quilt had belonged to defendant, why did he not tell her he was going to take it. Two months' hard labor.

KIDNAPPING.

Le-a-chung and Lo-a-yew were charged by Woo-a-mun and Chun-kin-chung, with attempting to decoy them from the colony.

Woo-a-mun deposed he was a hawker at Nam-chuen, and on the 24th October he left that place with a friend, named Chun-kin-chung, to go to Canton, to get employment. They arrived at Canton at about 5 p.m. the same day, and went to the Western suburb, and there met the second prisoner, who was well known to them, being a native of a neighbouring village. He asked him (witness) what he was doing at Canton, and he said seeking employment. The second prisoner asked him and Chun-kin-chung to go with him to his house. He took them to an opium smoking shop, where he saw the first prisoner and another man, who appeared to be an acquaintance of second prisoner, but he (witness) knew nothing about him. They remained there that night. The second prisoner began to enter into conversation with him (witness), saying it was difficult to get any employment at Canton, he had better go to Macao, where he could get $4 a month, but he did not explain what the employment was. He (witness) said he was willing to go, if he could get $4 a month, but he had no money to pay for his passage. The second prisoner said "Never mind, I will pay the passage for you, and you can repay out of your first earnings." Chun-kin-chung said he was willing to go. This conversation was repeated on the morning of the 25th, and prisoner said he was going that day. On the evening of the 25th, the two prisoners, the man not here, his friend, and witness all went on board the night steamer, as witness believed, to go to Macao, but when the steamer arrived at its destination, he found himself at Hongkong, and this excited his suspicion. He had been in Hongkong four years' back. They all five landed in company, and when walking along the Praya, witness slipped away and went in search of his friends in order to rescue Chun-kin-chung. He met a man who advised him to go to the Tung-wa Hospital. When he reached the gate, he called out, and a man unknown to him, upon hearing what he said, said he would go with him, as he knew where the Macao passage boat was at anchor. Accordingly they went in a sampan to the passage boat, where they found Chun-kin-chung, the two prisoners, and the other man. Witness told Chun-kin-chung to come on shore, which he did, and also the prisoners. He intended to go to the Chinese Hospital, but on the way the prisoners ran away. He pursued the first prisoner, who was stopped by a district watchman, the second prisoner and the other man got away, but the first was taken to the station, and then search was made for the other prisoner, who they met in a street, where he was arrested.

Chun-kin-chung gave similar evidence.

District watchman No. 18 deposed to seeing the first prisoner running away, he stopped him, and took him into custody.

P. C. 216 deposed to going in search of second prisoner, who was pointed out to him by second witness, and he took him into custody.

Prisoners preferred to give their defence at the Magistracy rather than at the Supreme Court.

First prisoner said he was cook at Macao. He had been to Canton, his native place, and came to Hongkong to look for a friend who owed him money. He could not find the man, neither did he know anything about the second prisoner, and when he was near the Sing-ping Theatre he was arrested, but did not know the reason.

Second prisoner said he was employed at Canton, but the work was too heavy, so he came to Hongkong to the steamer to look for his friends. He saw the two first witnesses on board, and get into conversation with them. He told them to be careful, as Macao and Hongkong were bad places. He could not find his friends. He did not know where to go, until he was told that he could go to an opium smoking shop. He had no knowledge of the first prisoner, neither did he see the witnesses at Canton. He only paid for his own passage, and did not know why they gave him into custody.

Sent to twelve months' imprisonment each, with hard labor.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Yip-a-wing, who it is alleged fell from the Canton steamer wharf, and whose body was found in Hor Mojesty's Dockyard on the morning of the 26th instant, took place yesterday.

Chan-a-yee deposed he was a street coolie, and goes sometimes to the Canton steamer wharf. He did not know the deceased, Yip-a-wing. On Wednesday last he was at the Canton wharf, when the steamer came in, and was looking for employment. The bulk of the passengers had gone on shore, the coolies were carrying away the vegetables, and he was on board the steamer on the lower deck, about amidships, when he saw a man fall from the plank into the water. He saw a European take a rattan, with which he beat the coolies on the gangway, and also struck the deceased twice, and then pushed him with his hands, so that he fell into the water. The clothes of the deceased, produced in Court, are like the clothes worn by the man who fell into the water, but he could not say they were the very same. He did not see the beginning of it. He would recognise the European if he saw him. The foreigner it seemed to him was chasing the particular man, but he dare say if he had seen witness he would have beaten him too.

A juryman asked how the European could push the deceased when he ran away after the blows? Witness replied:—Because the European followed him up.

A juryman—Did the European endeavour to rescue the deceased? Answer:—No.

Inspector Cradock asked why witness did not report it to the constable on the wharf.

Witness said because he was a stranger. He (witness) did not render any assistance.

Kwok-a-chung deposed he was P.C. 253, and is always stationed at the Canton wharf. He was on duty on that day, and he heard a cry of a man overboard, and about three minutes after he was at the spot. Everybody was looking in the water, and generally said that a man had fallen overboard, but he heard nothing about deceased being either struck or pushed in. There were about 20 people on the wharf. The man Yip-a-choi, who gave the report at the station that Yip-a-wing had fallen overboard from the Canton steamer wharf, has gone away from the Colony.

A juryman.—What did the coolies generally say about it?

Witness.—That he had fallen into the water.

Inspector Cradock said the European on board the steamer had been asked if he know anything about the deceased, and he said "No."

The jury said that they thought the first witness's evidence was not true at all, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 23rd publishes the annual report of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce for the year ended 30th June last. The Committee say that the expansion of trade apparently indicated by the imports of 1871 and 1872 was not real. Considerable stocks remain unsold in inland marts. The two cardinal hindrances to the growth of trade are the irregular and excessive taxation on the movement of merchandise, and the want of cheap internal transit. The Chinese show no disposition to remedy these evils. The Ministers at Peking have been intent on the Audience Question. An appeal to them to get the form of guarantee bonds for the due delivery of produce shipped between treaty ports, altered, has not been answered. The only answer vouchsafed about the Wensung bar is that the Chinese are spending all their money on lighthouses; yet the Government are deriving a revenue of three and a quarter million taels from Shanghai alone. The Inspector-General has said nothing at all, notwithstanding his promise last year that the matter should receive prompt attention. Credit is given to Mr. Medhurst and Mr. Wade for having secured a promise that the approaches to this port shall be surveyed next year. No answer has been received to the letter urging that Shanghai should be made a port of registry, though it is understood that this will be done. Neither has Peking vouchsafed any practical reply to the objection raised to the Customs regulations at Hankow, regarding the classification of hulks and pontoons. Reference is made to the deterioration of Chinese silk and of Manchester goods, and to Ocean-racing, the correspondence regarding which has been already made public. Baron Richtofen has been advised, at home, to mingle lighter matter with his proposed scientific work, to commend it to the general public.

Another instance of stabbing with a knife occurred in a Chinese brothel on the Tiendong-road, Hongkew, on the night of the 21st inst., the victim in this case being a woman named Chang-chow-yung. About 10 o'clock at night, a Canton man in the employ of Messrs. Morrice and Behneke, Pootung, went into the house and commenced a disturbance, and after breaking some of the furniture, drew out a large clasp knife and made a rush at Chang-chow-yung. She received a deep and dangerous wound on the back of the left hand, and also two or three cuts on her right. Other women who were near at hand, and heard her screams, went to her assistance, and a policeman was sent for. The fellow was subsequently taken into custody and removed to the Hongkew Station, when he excused his conduct by saying that his victim and other women had robbed him of his money, and that he drew the knife in self-defence. Seeing the serious nature of the wound, Dr. Macgowan was sent for, and a native doctor under directions dressed the woman's hand. She was then sent to the Hospital. The case was heard at the Mixed Court, and the prisoner was sentenced to forty blows with the heavy bamboo, two months cangue—the first at the Central and the last at Hongkow Police Stations—then to be punished by the Chinese, and lastly to be deported.

NINGPO.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

A Ningpo correspondent writes that the battle of the Steamer Companies is raging on that line as well as elsewhere. Freights are down to half a dollar, and both Foreigners and Chinese are losing their money joyously. The Chinamen say their steamers will have all the tea freight next year, and as they can put on the screw on the one hand, and give facilities which a foreign company cannot, on the other, it is not unlikely. They are talking, now, of getting up a Chinese Insurance Company; it is questionable whether they can trust each other, or their law courts, sufficiently for this; but if they do, and succeed, the business of merchants at the small ports will be injured.

TIENTSIN.

(*Daily News' Correspondent.*)

The river waters still continue to run into the west plain; the Viceroy's measures for closing the gaps in the banks not having yet been perfected. His Excellency returned from his visit to the fortresses on the forenoon of the 8th instant; it appears he did not go beyond Taku. He went more especially to inspect the new fortress of Sinching, lying above Taku, and on which hundreds of men have been employed during all last summer, or rather during all the past open season. Daily, of late, we have been seeing numbers of navvies pass through here, who had been working in this fortress, and who have lately been discharged, and are wending their way to their homes in the interior. It has been mentioned that orders came from Peking to stop the works going on at Sinching, as the outlay could no longer be borne conveniently by the province, under the present distressed condition of a large portion of it, through three years inundations.

Formerly, at Tientsin, there were a large number of ruffians called "Hwan-shin-tzé"—men whom we should call roughs, that were a perpetual source of trouble to orderly people. Since Li Hung-chang came here, these gangs of ruffians have been all put down; and he thereby did a manifest service to the city, for which he merits the best thanks of all orderly lawabiding Chinese people. Tientsin is to a certain degree at present, and has been during the last three years, under military law regarding the criminal acts of the population: the chief of the Southern Legion, General Woo, having (under Li Hung-chang) joint control with the territorial authorities over the inhabitants.

Since 11 a.m. yesterday, a northerly gale has been blowing. For some six hours after it was accompanied by heavy rain. It will probably blow for three days; and as the wind comes from the north, the weather has become much colder. This morning at daylight, the thermometer stood at 46 degrees, and it will be lower to-morrow. The river off the British settlement will be open for at least six weeks to come. We hear on good authority that the Viceroy will leave here for Pheuting on the morning of the 23rd inst. (the 3rd day of the 9th moon.) For some four weeks back, his chief under-officials have been arranging their affairs previous to his departure. It was stated some days ago, that he would leave on the 11th inst., but circumstances arose preventing it. The cartrond which the Viceroy made from Tientsin to Taku last year, is at present covered with water, and has been since the river and canals burst their banks; carts have since then ceased to run to Taku.

During the last three weeks, the regular line steamers from Shanghai to this have been importing manufactures in fair quantities. These goods, the property of Shansi firms, are chiefly intended for the marts lying north from Tientsin. I am informed that the Tientsin Chinese merchants have no share in them, and of course are not benefited by them, but rather the reverse. The Shansi men will alone henceforth be the great importers of foreign merchandize into this port, for the supply of the markets lying north and northwest from Tientsing whose *Chinese* resident native merchants will look on, doing nothing in the trade.

18th October, 1873.

PEKING.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

A correspondent confirms the report we mentioned some time ago, that a Chinese mission is to be sent to Cuba. Messrs. Macpherson and Huber are now at Peking getting instructions, and will probably be down before the end of the month. It is not yet certainly known who will be the Chinese envoy, some say Yung-wing. A Mr. Rubery is likely to accompany the mission as interpreter.

SOOCHOW.

(*Courier.*)

There has recently died in this neighbourhood a Chinese magnate who had attained considerable celebrity among the Chinese, and was at one time well known to many foreigners. This was Kia-ih-chien, whose latest official appointment was that of Provincial Criminal Judge. When he first came in contact with foreigners he was the *Foo* of Sungkiang; and was afterwards brought into very intimate relations with some of them as paymaster of the "ever-victorious" army. It was while he held this position, about the year 1864, that he became a member of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, proposed, if I mistake not, by the then President of the Society, Sir Harry Parkes. What subsequent advantage the Society derived from Kin, or Kia from the Society, I have not learned. But I doubt if any type of the intelligencies that have gathered in the Society's Rooms from year to year has been, or is, destined to so lofty a fate as has been decreed to Kia-ih chien. His death occurred some months ago, and after his remains had lain in state for some months, they were, a few weeks ago, removed to his ancestral tombs in Shense by his son, who was lately in office as an Imperial Censor. It appears that at one time Kia was the Magistrate of the Woo-kiang-hsien in the Soochow prefecture; and during the interval that his body lay awaiting burial, it is stated that the *shade* of the deceased magistrate appeared in a dream to the *Foo* of Soochow, and made several low bows in token of obeisance. The *Foo*, in consternation, asked how he who had died months ago managed to come back to the earth again. What did he want? The etherialised member of the Asiatic Society replied that since his entrance into Hades he had been appointed the tutelary divinity (*Ching-wong*) of Woo-kiang, and he came to notify the *Foo* that he was to be worshipped accordingly. The *Foo* promptly informed the people of the district, and, this being one of the few matters on which the people can act at once without reference to the Board of Rites, they at once agreed to accept Kia, on his own credentials, and he is now being worshipped as the *Ching-wong* of Woo-kiang.

Most of the creeks hereabouts were dug out during the long drought of summer, and now that abundant rain has fallen, water communication is better than it has been for years. With the return of rain, too, Buddhist prohibitions have been set at naught, and Footai and fiddler have returned to the flesh-pots of Egypt.

Koo, lately the magistrate of the Changchow district, was recently transferred to the district of Quinsan, and on taking his departure for his new appointment, he was voluntarily accompanied out of the city by a procession consisting of many hundreds of the people of his district, swaying censers with incense, and making every possible demonstration of their respect for the justice of his rule.

There has been lately re-opened in Soochow a temple,—one of the many torn to pieces by the iconoclastic hands of the Taipings. It is known as the (*Woo-pak-ming-hien-sz,*) i.e., the temple of the 500 famous wise men. For the direction of foreigners who may wish to visit it, I may mention that it stands near to the temple of Confucius. It has been rebuilt in a most magnificent style, and an extensive garden which surrounds it has been laid out in the highest style of ornamental gardening as conceived of by the Chinese, with rookeries, fishponds, &c.&c. Yet is the taste displayed not strictly conservative. For the garden walls being, as is customary, an alternation of solid piers with panels of open stone work, some of the latter are elaborately worked out into representations of foreign scenes and objects. Thus, in one panel there is represented a foreign house, on the flat roof of which foreigners, men and women (chignon and all) are supposed to be looking at some ships through telescopes. In another panel there is a representation of a foreign steamer, with the captain in the wheelhouse and the sailors running up the rigging. These appear to have been executed in perfect good faith, but the want of proportion and perspective transforms them into caricatures of the most laughable description. It is said that when H. E. the Fantai came to inspect the newly opened temple and grounds, his keen eye caught sight of these innovations; when he expressed his strong disapproval, and urged their removal, on the ground that foreigners would take umbrage if they knew that such liberties had been taken with their outward presentments. I need not say that I have done my best to disabuse the Chinese of all such notions. But I am told the obnoxious panels are to be removed.

REPORT OF THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Shanghai, 10th October, 1873.

The last Annual Report of the Committee was presented to the Meeting of 19th November, 1872, when Messrs. F. B. Johnson, R. J. Fearon, D. Reid, F. H. Bell, M. S. Gubbay, W. Kaye, A. A. Hayes, Jun., F. Nissen, W. H. Condit and J. T. Brand were elected to form a Committee for the current year.

Mr. Johnson was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Fearon Vice-Chairman.

On the retirement of Mr. Condit and Mr. Kaye, on their departure from Shanghai, Mr. F. B. Forbes and Mr. A. Paterson were elected by the remaining Members of till the vacancies until the next General Meeting.

The Committee regret that in their Report of the transactions of the year, they cannot refer to any success on the part of the Chamber in its efforts to promote a modification of the unfavourable conditions under which trade languishes in this country.

The Customs' Returns for the

sizing—is otherwise at direct issue with the opinions expressed by this Chamber, that "mildew is not the result of damage by salt water, fresh water, or external dampness." The successful competition of sound native cloth with dishonest Manchester fabrics, the effect of which may be perhaps already seen in a declining trade, will probably be found the only effective remedial agent in the removal of the abuses complained of.

The Stocks of Imports in the hands of residents have been collected as usual on the 31st December, and 30th June.

The action of two of the Banks here, with reference to funds in their hands belonging to depositors of whose probable involvement they had been advised by telegraph, having occasioned inconvenience to some of the native traders in the settlement, the Tea and Silk Guilds of Shanghai announced their intention of altering the system upon which business is conducted between natives and foreigners, and enforcing a rule that Silk and Tea should only be delivered on the payment of cash before the departure of the vessel conveying the goods. Arbitrary regulations as to weighing and allowances for inferiority to muster were moreover put forward, which if allowed to come into force, would have been productive of injustice to the buyer. The Committee addressed the Foreign Consuls, pointing out the want of accuracy in some of the statements of the Guilds, and suggesting that the coercive measures which these institutions were proposing to put in force against individual traders were not only of doubtful legality, but were injurious to the interests of the port. The obnoxious regulations were however found to be ineffective, and were voluntarily withdrawn by the Guilds.

The Committee addressed the Hankow Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Ocean Racing among the Tea steamers at the commencement of the season, calling attention to the injurious consequences likely to result from the encouragement of racing homewards, which is offered by the payment of rates of freight differing according to times of arrival, and inviting co-operation of the Members of the Hankow Chamber in efforts to prevent the continuation of the practice. The Committee's letter, which was published, called forth a reply from the Agent of the P. & O. Company. Mr. Barnes very justly referred to the improbability of the well-known strictness with which the rules and regulations of the Company he represents are observed, being in any way relaxed for the purpose of obtaining a small pecuniary advantage. The Committee nevertheless hope that, as the steaming power of competing vessels can be closely estimated by freighters before engagements for tonnage are made, a practice which has failed to be of advantage to any interest concerned, and which offers a premium to reckless navigation, will soon be abandoned.

The answer received from the Hankow Chamber deplored the loss of the *Drummond Castle*, which had been quoted as an instance by the Committee, but failed to see that the matter was one in which the Chamber could interfere, and suggested that the remedy lay with individual Merchants.

A communication was received from the Bombay Government, asking for some details relative to the importation of Bombay Cotton into China. In reply, the Committee referred to Hongkong as the port to which nearly all Indian Cotton shipped to China finds its way.

The Committee addressed the Municipal Council with a view of obtaining the Exemption of Transhipped Goods from Wharfage Dues, but the Council in their reply objected to make any alterations in the existing regulations. A letter has been received from Baron Richthofen at Berlin, relative to the progress of the publication in an extended form, of the result of his Travels in China. He states that he found English publishers unwilling to undertake the work if compiled in the purely commercial and scientific form which he proposed to give it, as the book would be unsuitable to the mass of the reading public, and therefore generally unsaleable. He had in consequence reluctantly decided to modify his original plan, and, at the suggestion of the publishers, had agreed to mingle lighter matter with the practical part of the work, so as to render it more popular, and secure a larger, though perhaps less discriminating, class of readers.

The Baron hoped that the first volume of the work in its amended shape would be ready early next year.

No Extraordinary General Meetings of the Chamber have been called during the past year.

The Accounts for the Chamber for the 12 months ending 30th June, are annexed to this Report, and show a balance in favour of the Chamber of Tls. 3,117.51, of which Tls. 2,000 are deposited with the Chartered Mercantile Bank, the remainder being in the hands of the same Bank on current account.

The following matters will be brought before the annual meeting, together with any other business which may be originated by members, who are requested to give notice of such to the Committee, through the secretary:—

1.—Passing Report.
2.—Passing Accounts.
3.—Election of Committee.

F. B. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

CURIOUS SYMBOLISM.

(*Daily News.*)

The language of symbols, which the Laputan philosophers endeavoured so laboriously to establish, has seldom had a more whimsical illustration than that which was brought under public notice at the Guildhall recently. Two men were brought up there on a charge of having stolen goods in their possession. One of these men was searched by the detective who arrested him, and found to have in his possession a purse containing a small lump of coal. To the uninitiated there would not seem much in this. We do not generally hear of coals, even small coals, being carried in the purse, but there is not apparently any particular reason why anyone so inclined might not carry coals in his pockets. Indeed, at the present day it might be pleaded with some show of reason that, as one receives such a very small quantity of coal in exchange for a considerable sum of money, there might be a judicious economy in his carrying his whole stock about his person, and that there would be little chance of his ever being overladen. During the later days of the siege of Richmond, in the American civil war, it used to be said that people took a basket and a pocket-book to market—the basket to carry the necessary load of Confederate dollar notes, and the pocket-book to bring home the goods for which these were to be exchanged. There is, however, a deeper, and we may say a more poetic significance, at least according to the detective, attaching to the little piece of coal in the purse. The coal is apparently a sort of talisman in use between robbers and receivers of stolen goods. It is a pledge of good faith, a sacred symbol of that proverbial honour which exists among thieves. Receivers of stolen goods carry little pieces of coal about with them. When they see a gentleman in the possession of property which he is supposed to have come by irregularly, and of which he seems shy of disposing, they quietly approach him, take out their purse, and show him the mystic fragment of coal. This was—we quote the poetical explanation of the detective officer—"to show that the thief might rely upon their being as faithful as the Bedouin Arabs were to those with whom they took salt." The Aldermen on the bench remarked that this was one of the strangest things he had ever heard, and we presume it will be new and strange to most other persons as well. It is not easy to guess why coal should be supposed a peculiar and trustworthy pledge of fidelity among such practitioners as those whom the detective officer described. Does it perchance stand as symbolical of the household hearth, the spot where even foes are supposed to have the right of sanctuary? Is it a touching reminder of the sacred *penates*, and therefore does its mere production become a practical vow that he who has thus appealed to its associations will never betray?

Vice stings us even in our pleasure, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE SKULL OF GENERAL LUMSDEN.—Recently in digging out the base of the Old Steeple, Dundee, the workmen came upon a wooden hatchway, under which were found the bones of a skull along with what appeared to be portions of a gilded helmet. So far as could be found there were no bones of any other part of the human body, and it has been inferred that this is the skull of General Lumsden, who was in charge of the town when besieged by Monk, and whose skull, after he was beheaded, was placed on one of the pinnacles of the Old Steeple, where it remained till about a century ago, when it fell, and is supposed to have been thus preserved in the base of the Steeple.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

We had better appear to be what we are than to affect to appear what we are not.

Opinion is the main thing which does good or harm in the world. It is our false opinions of things which ruin us.

Firmness without mildness is harsh and forbidding; mildness without firmness becomes weak and contemptible; both united make a character respectable and amiable.

"I will bet you a bottle of wine that you will descend from that chair before I ask you twice."—"Done," said the gentleman, who seemed determined not to obey the summons so obediently.—"Come down!"—"I will not!"—"Then stop till I tell you a second time."

AN ACTOR AT FAULT.—One of the principal actors of the Comedie Française stopped short in this passage of a tragedy—"When I was in Rome——." He repeated this two or three times, but could not get on. Seeing that the prompter was neglecting his duty, he turned angrily to him, and called out, "Well, you rascal, what was I doing when I was in Rome?"

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE PRESS.—The *Pfaelzer Zeitung* publishes the following letter from Count Fugger-Blumenthal, who accuses Dr. Sigl, a Bavarian journalist, recently condemned for slanderous attacks on the Chancellor of the German Empire, of having been some time before in Prince de Bismarck's secret pay:—"I declare by the present that it is I who have enabled the *Pfaelzer Zeitung* to prove that Dr. Sigl received money from Prince de Bismarck through Wehrenpfennig. The third person in whose presence he received the sum he demanded, to oppose in the journal the formation of a Gasser Ministry in Bavaria, will soon be free from his obligation to keep a professional secret.—Eberhard, Count Fugger-Blumenthal."

THE "SHAH" HOAX AT CAMBRIDGE.—It will be remembered that during the visit of the Shah of Persia the civic and other authorities of Cambridge were much excited one morning in consequence of the receipt of a telegram announcing that his Majesty would visit the town to see the famous colleges and other buildings of interest. The telegram turned out to be a hoax, and the indignation of the Mayor and the principals of the colleges was very great. They vowed vengeance upon the perpetrator of the hoax, and it is believed that he has now been discovered. At any rate a member of the legal profession will have to appear before the magistrates to answer a charge of being concerned in the matter, which is supported by evidence said to be conclusive.

THE NEW BRIDGE.—Midway between the bridges of Victoria and Battersea the new Albert Suspension-bridge, designed by Mr. R. M. Ordish, and opened to the public a few days ago, offers a new and pleasant route to the traveller from Chelsea to Battersea Park or Clapham. It hangs from four towers, standing about 60 feet out in the stream, from which, at high water, they rise to a height of 130 feet. The bridge is named after the late Prince Consort, and is one of the largest and, for its size, we believe, one of the cheapest of our London bridges, being 710 feet long, and 40 feet broad. The combination of the colours employed is not altogether of the happiest, the towers and upper part of the parapet being of a pale apple green, while the chains and lower parapet are of an unsightly brick red.—*News of the World.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

28TH OCTOBER, EVENING.

New Patna, $556½ to $570; New Benares, $553½ to $556½. No change in other kinds.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Candoz Castle*, for London:—TEA—Congou 151,956 lbs., Scented Capor 26,323 lbs.—Total, 178,279 lbs. Silk Waste 207 bales, Purjum 50 bales.—Total, 257 bales. Essential Oil 39 cases, Star Aniseed 50 cases, Sundries 424 pkgs.

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Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—47 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$750 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,000 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 100 per share, nominal.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$210 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$552½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$120 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—21 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 109 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—55 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—87 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand,..... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/2½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/3⅝

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..... 73½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 73½

SALES ON OCTOBER 28TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Siam Sapanwood, 1,500 piculs, at $1.84, by Fook-mow-loong, to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.30, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Camphor, 50 tubs, at $15.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Black Sessamum, 100 bags, at $3.20, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Stockfish, 20 packages, at $6.65, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

American Flour, 501 bags, 2,000 bags, at $1.51, by Kin-cheung-tye to local trader.

China Root, 50 packages, at $6.80, by Hopping to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 300 bags, at $15.50, by Hopping to local trader.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN-DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

炭煤記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1856, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1943 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Agamemnon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th Nov.
LONDON	Landwursten	Becker	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Falcon	Dunn	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ringleader	Thatcher	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Kinfauns Castle	Dodd	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Carnarvonshire	Williams	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Tamesa		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	MacGregor (str.)	Jacobson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Lady Blessington	Williams	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Melrose	Neill	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Mary Belle Roberts	Trask	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Nuevo Constante	Uriarte	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Avoca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
AMOY	Lap-tek (str.)			E. J. Sage	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 2nd Nov., at 8 A.M.

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VELVET PILE, TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETS, with HEARTH-RUGS to Match.
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AND AT SHANGHAI.

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} CANVAS.
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tf 1775 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

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"AVOCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1873. [1719

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"ORISSA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1873. [1718

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"TAMESA,"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
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REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1769 Hongkong, 27th October, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

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"KINFAUNS CASTLE,"
Dodd, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have early despatch.
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THE *A* 1 British Barque
"FALCON,"
Dunn, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
tf 1523 Hongkong, 13th September, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"AGAMEMNON"
will be despatched on or about the 5th November. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 27/. % all risks, 18/. % F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. % do.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
7d 1767 Hongkong, 25th October, 1873.

FOR ALGOA BAY AND CAPE TOWN.

THE Nederland Schooner
"TRIO"
will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 1759 Hongkong, 24th October, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Barque
"MARY BELLE ROBERTS,"
Trask, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1733 Hongkong, 20th October, 1873.

FOR DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 Clipper Ship
"RIFLEMAN,"
Thos. Bishop, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo and passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1582 Hongkong, 25th September, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 German Barque
"JOHANN SMIDT,"
Captain Hagemann, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1675 Hongkong, 10th October, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship
"MELROSE,"
Captain Neill, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1668 Hongkong, 8th October, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 German Barque
"LANDWURSTEN,"
Capt. Becker, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1632 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GWALIOR*," Captain N. W. HASELWOOD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 30th October, at noon, proceeding to Southampton via Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 29th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.—CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 17th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
ST. DENIS AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1873, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant RIGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 5th November, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and conn

Extracts.

THE ROSEBUD AND THE SUN.

FRANK S. JOHNSON.

A rosebud on a moss rose tree,
Veiled in her green, sat modestly,
And peeping forth, with cheeks so red,
Half nestled in its mossy bed,
It quivered and danced so merry and gay,
As the sun arose on a Summer day;
As the sun came up he looked around,
And spied the bud upon the ground;
It looked so modest and so sweet,
As it lifted its head, the sun to greet;
As it sat bedecked with diamonds white,
Which the dew had strewn while it slept at night;
When the sun saw the homage of the dew,
It filled him with a feeling new,
And he vowed he never would be outdone—
That the bud by the dew should never be won.
So he darted his rays on the dew-decked ground,
And dashed the diamonds far around;
Just then the clouds came up from the West,
And he saw not the bud ere he sank to his rest.
The moss rose wilted as it lay,
And the sun went wandering on its way;
But the rosebud haunted his restless dreams,
And tinged with its colors his roseate beams,
In Eastern climes and in foreign lands,
On mountain plain and seaside sands.

* * * * * *

Obedient to the Eternal Law,
His ray returned—'twas a bud no more.
Fled was the beauty that lately shone,
The fragrant breath of its youth was gone;
It lay on its bed so sad and forlorn,
Its dress of green was soiled and torn;
The sun was touched with a secret pain,
And he sighed for its youthful form again,
And he wished he had never blighted the bower,
But had left it to bloom in its mossy lower.
Let us take our warning from the sun,
And never once do what can't be undone;
And never give cause for idle regret,
But crush down the feeling with envy beset.

NEPTUNE.

Of all the gods that divide the empire of the earth, Neptune rules over the widest realms. If a giant hand were to uproot the Andes and cast them into the sea, they would be engulfed in the abyss, and scarcely raise the general level of the waters. The South American Pampas, bounded on the north by tropical palm-trees, and on the south by wintry firs, are no doubt of magnificent dimensions, yet these vast deserts seem insignificant when compared with the boundless plains of earth-encircling ocean. Nay! a whole continent, even America or Asia, appears small against the immensity of the sea, which covers with its rolling waves nearly three-fourths of the entire surface of the globe.—*From "The Sea and its Living Wonders," by Dr. G. Harlwig.*

LADIES' LUGGAGE.

There is nothing more absurd and unreasonable than the growling which some men make about the quantity of ladies' baggage. When you have ladies in charge, take every luxury that they may require. It is as easy to take care of ten trunks as two, and the secret of pleasant travel is to avoid as far as possible all that can be called "roughing it," by having in the luggage every possible comfort. In this way invalid ladies may travel with ease and benefit. Many travellers of both sexes suffer in health from exposures which would have been wholly unnecessary had they taken a proper amount of luggage. Men do not handle their own trunks in his age of the world, and there are always and everywhere plenty of porters glad to handle them. Are you crossing the desert with your wife? Add an extra camel or two to your train, and carry trunks full of articles that you may just by a bare possibility find convenient. Is economy an object with you? Then do not take a lady where she must be without comforts, unless she is thoroughly strong, and table to endure as much as yourself. But don't growl about luggage. It is one of the most stupid fashions of the times. Carry your household goods and goods with you if you want them, and pay for them like a man.—*From "I Go a-Fishing," by W. C. Prime.*

MARIE DE ROHAN, DUCHESS DE CHEVREUSE.

"Seductive, with irresistible fascination of manner, singular grace and animation; of pregnant wit, though quite uneducated; devoted to gallantry, and too high-spirited to heed propriety; obeying no control, save that of honour; despising, for those she loved, danger, fortune and opinion; rather restless than ambitious; risking willingly her own life as well as that of others; and after having passed the best part of her existence in intrigue of every kind—thwarted more than one plot—left more than one victim on her path—traversed nearly the whole of Europe, by turns an exile and a conqueress who not unfrequently dazzled even crowned heads; after having seen Chalais lay his head on the block, Chateauneuf turned out of the Ministry and imprisoned, the Duke de Lorraine well nigh despoiled of his territories, Buckingham assassinated, the King of Spain embroiled in a war of over-recurring disasters, Anne of Austria humiliated and overcome, and Richelieu triumphant; sustaining the struggle, nevertheless, ever to its bitter end; ever ready, in that desperate game of politics—become to her a craving and a passion—to descend to the darkest cabals, or adopt the rashest resolves; with an incomparable faculty of discerning the actual state of affairs or the predominant evil of the moment, and of strength of mind and boldness of heart enough to grapple with and destroy it at any cost; a devoted friend and an implacable enemy; and, finally, the most formidable foe that Richelieu and Mazarin, in their turn, encountered:—such was the celebrated Duchess de Chevreuse, whom we have seen alternately courted and dreaded by the two great political master spirits of her time, the founders of monarchical unity in France."—*From Political Women, by S. Menzies.*

A HEALTHY MAN ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

"Our road to Stonehenge lay over the Plain—a very bleak, undulating track of country about thirty miles square, and formerly an extensive pasture ground, but now fast succumbing to the plough. It was most refreshing, after passing for seven miles over the treeless expanse beneath an August sun, to draw up at a little oasis, where a country inn lay sheltered beneath luxuriant foliage. The landlord, a burly, well-favoured man, with a broad countenance almost as radiant as his polished pate, came out to greet us to what he considered 'the pleasantest place in the world.' Emily, however, looked round over the bare arid hills, spreading far and wide, could not but think that mine host must find this a very desolate habitation in winter, especially as she had heard of many persons having been lost here in the snow.—'Have you lived long here?' she inquired, as we finished the 'plain soda' with which we had been provided.—'All my life, ma'am, and I hope to die here,' he replied, with a hearty warmth that left no doubt about his sincerity.—'It must be a very bleak place in the cold weather,' she continued. 'What do you do when you are blocked up with snow?'—'Get to work, and make beer of it,' he returned. 'There is no beer like that made of snow-water.'—'Do you find it a healthy place?'—'The healthiest in the world, ma'am. We throw open our window in the winter, and let the snow blow in. We never close them day or night, and not one of our children has ever had the measles, or whooping-cough, or small-pox, or any of the diseases other people have.' As the house was situated at a considerable height—on a level, he told me, with the top of Salisbury Cathedral—I inquired how he obtained water. He replied that he had sunk a draw-well 180ft. through the chalk, and that the water was excellent."—*From the Thames to the Tamar. By the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange.*

"COCOANUT DAY" IN BOMBAY—HIGH JINKS OF THE HINDOOS—ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR.

On the day of the full moon of the month of August the monsoon came to an end in the estimation of the Hindoos, and their divinity who presides over the sea was propitiated by an offering of countless cocoanuts. Back Bay has hitherto been the principal scene of these oblations, but a railway having been run round the shore in that region since last year, the commissioner of police was naturally afraid that the trains might seriously interfere with the devotees, and so he suggested, and almost ordered, that Moody Bay should receive the cocoanuts, and not Back Bay. The grumbling was very great, and on the very morning of the eventful day itself the commissioner, in deference to this feeling, advertised permission to all who chose to throw in their cocoanuts at that part of the Back Bay adjacent to the Chowpattie Road; and there sepoys were stationed to keep the trains off until the track was clear. But the impulse towards Moody Bay was already given, and thither went thousands upon thousands of the Hindoo Neptune's votaries to perform their devotions. The endless crowds that wended their way to the shore, and, having thrown their cocoanuts, moved back to the fair on the Maidan, formed a perfect kaleidoscope of colour and costume. Christians, Parsees, and even Mussulmans drove out in their carriages to see the sight. The devotees were one and all in high good humour with themselves and with the mighty power which they were certain of propitiating. The road leading to Moody Bay was lined by sturdy beggars of all and every type. Some lay comfortably at full length on their backs and expressed their need for eleemosynary aid by slapping their chests, innocent of waistcoats, with their hands. Others kept up an interminable whine; young women showed their naked children and prayed for pice; old ones showed their shrivelled limbs and asked for food. Here and there musicians played monotonous solos; nautch girls, of ancient date, with brass anklets and faded finery, stood about; and at every few yards boys or women offered cocoanuts or flowers for sale. On the shore thousands stood at a time, while in the water were hundreds of men and lads eager to catch or swim after the offerings. This, strangely enough, was looked upon as quite right and proper; no one cried sacrilege, or was in the least hurt when the offerings were fished up in armfuls and sold on the spot to any of the scores of dealers who squatted around. The throwing of the cocoanuts was a very simple affair. The only aim was to throw them far, and it seemed to add much to the satisfaction of the thrower if the nut came on or near to the head of any of the young fellows in the water. When a nut fell between half a dozen of these waiters on the friends of Providence there was always a rush and a scrimmage; but once the fruit was fairly in the possession of one of them the others freely acknowledged his right of property in it. When a lucky individual got as many as he could carry, he came on shore, and having eaten one or two, sold the rest. The flowers that were thrown were left to the god, and at one time the water was covered with them. It was satisfactory to notice that the sea seemed to be really propitiated by all this. Instead of being rough enough to make the cockle boats dance, as had been the case all the week, it was smooth as a mirror. Unfortunately, the wind too seemed to be propitiated, for not a breeze stirred; and the consequence was that the smell from the crowds in the water and the closely packed masses along the shore became unbearable. The breath of five or six thousand men and boys in a confined spot on a day when the wind refuses to stir, while the Indian sun is overhead, is not a joke; hence the impartial verdict must be, that Moody Bay on this occasion was well worth seeing, but not at all worth smelling. The fair is Greenwich fair bewitched—the Arabian Night-side of the great departed Cockney festival. The dark skins and the white robes, the absence of trousers and the amplitude of puggarees, gave an Oriental caste to it, but the turban does not hide the familiar fun. The toys are old acquaintances. Brummagem is stamped in mystic but unmistakable letters on every tin trumpet and lacquered knick-knack in booth or basket. Dapper French Zouaves and brazen-faced "Europe" dolls, with never a veil, but no end of crinoline, abound. The native toys are few and far between, and of no great account. Then there is a little booth from which issues the familiar sound of a barrel organ; and on the door is a placard stating that the Falls of Niagara can be seen within for one anna. No one hawks about false noses or fierce moustaches, but, instead, half-naked rascals thrust parrots into your face with many lying panegyrics on their virtues. We miss, too, the pickpocket and the rough—those twin products of our home civilisation, who make it worth while eventually to put an end altogether to the metropolitan high jinks. But their place is picturesquely taken by swarms of beggars, whose distressing importunities make you regret that they do not help themselves at once to the contents of your pockets and say nothing about it. Judging from what is visible during the fair, the Parsees are the model fathers of the community, and every individual Parsee has one child whom he carries in his arms, or half a dozen whom he leads along in Indian file through the crowd. There are other people's children there, but they are in irregular numbers; the Parsees alone apparently have the privilege of having either one in the arm or six by the hand. Of women enjoying themselves there are none; the few that do show only remind one of the rule that these out-door jollifications are not for their sex.—*Correspondent of News of the World.*

Insurances.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year $500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

Insurances.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors; whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ½ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ... } ¾ " 1 do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ... } ½ " 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd)—to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1303 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, } do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ... } ¾ " 1 do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ... } ½ " 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

N.B.—Short-period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 28th October, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 18 a 24 ...	per picul	$108.00 a $117.00
" " 28 a 32 ...	"	116.00 a 122.00
" " 38 a 42 ...	"	127.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs ...	per piece	$2.00 a 2.05
" 8 a 8½ lbs ...	"	2.50 a 2.60
" 9 a 10 lbs ...	"	2.90 a 3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed..	"	2.30 a 2.60
" 64 a 66 " ..	"	2.60 a 2.70
" 68 a 72 " ..	"	2.90 a 3.45
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ...	per piece	2.50 a 2.65
WHITE BROCADES, ...	"	2.25 a 2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ...	"	2.40 a 3.50
" 40 " ...	"	3.50 a 3.60
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.,	"	1.65 a 1.80
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs.,	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, ...	"	3.75 a 3.90
DYED BROCADE DO. ...	"	3.70 a 3.85
DYED DAMASK DO. ...	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ, ...	"	1.95 a 2.00
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, ...	per doz.	0.68 a 0.70
" Brown ...	"	0.62 a 0.68
" Red ...	"	0.78 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. ...	per yard	0.23 a 0.24
" Gentian, 22 " ...	"	0.22 a 0.23
VELVETEENS, Black ...	"	0.25 a 0.26

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES, ...	per yard	0.82 a 0.83
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet, ...	per piece	8.40 a 8.50
" " Assorted, ...	"	8.10 a 8.20
" *HH* Scarlet, ...	"	8.30 a 8.40
" " Assorted, ...	"	8.00 a 8.10
CAMLETS, 88 ...	"	16.50 a 17.00
" 88 ...	"	18.50 a 19.00
" S ...	"	20.00 a 20.50
" *BBB* ...	"	22.00 a 22.50
LASTINGS, *DD* ...	"	14.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6, ...	per picul	4.10 a 4.20
" Hoop, ...	"	4.60 a 4.75
" Bar, ...	"	4.00 a 4.05
" Small Round Rod, ...	"	3.85 a 3.90
" Wire, ...	"	0.75 a 10.00
LEAD, ...	"	7.00 a 7.15
STEEL, English, ...	per tub.	4.50 a 4.85
" Swedish, ...	"	4.75 a 5.00
TIN, Malacca, ...	per picul	33.80 a 35.00
TIN-PLATES, ...	per box	7.80 a 8.00
SHEATHING METAL, ...	per picul	24.50 a 20.50
QUICKSILVER, English, ...	"	155.00 a 157.00
" American ...	"	149.00 a 150.00
SPELTER, ...	"	7.50 a 7.85

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai, ...	"	15.00 a 16.00
" Ningpo, ...	"	16.50 a 17.0
" Bengal, ...	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Shantung, ...	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Bengal, ...	"	12.50 a 17.00
ALUM, ...	per picul	1.50 a 1.8
SAGSAMUNG, Japan white, ...	"	4.10 a 4.25
" Black, ...	"	3.65 a 3.80
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1, ...	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2, ...	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white, ...	"	1.70 a 1.75
" " mill cleaned, ...	"	1.55 a 1.60
" Manila, ...	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Java, ...	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore, ...	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Saigon, ...	"	1.48 a 1.50
" Arracan, ...	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon, ...	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE, ...	"	6.50 a 7.00
COALS, AFLOAT, ...	per ton,	
" English steam, ...	"	14.00 a 15.00
" American Anthracite, ...	"	13.00 a 14.00
" Sydney, ...	"	10.50 a 12.50
WINDOW GLASS ...	per box.	4.25 a 4.40
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits, ...	per pcl.	6.00 a 6.20
" Banjar, ...	"	4.80 a 5.25
PEPPER White, ...	"	21.50 a 22.00
" Black, ...	"	15.00 a 15.25
BETEL NUTS, ...	"	3.95 a 4.00
SAPDAL WOOD Malabar, ...	"	4.25 a 4.50
" South Seas, ...	"	17.00 a 17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila, ...	"	1.70 a 2.00
" Siam, ...	"	2.20 a 2.65
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs. ...	"	1.40 a 1.45
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs. ...	"	8.20 a 8.20
WHEAT, Tientsin, ...	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
" California, ...	"	1.95 a 2.10
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 ...	"	6.75 a 7.20
" " Dk. Brown, ...	"	3.50 a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown, ...	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White, ...	"	4.20 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown, ...	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed, ...	"	15.50 a 16.00
PEAS, White, ...	"	1.80 a 1.85
" Green, ...	"	1.85 a 2.40
" Black, ...	"	1.45 a 1.60
" Yellow, ...	"	1.68 a 1.70
MUSHROOMS, ...	"	42.50 a 50.00
SEAWEED, Green, ...	"	2.25 a 2.50
" Cut, ...	"	2.75 a 2.90
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large, ...	"	8.75 a 13.50
" " small, ...	"	6.75 a 8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin, ...	"	5.85 a 6.00
BêCHE-DE-MER, Japan, ...	"	15.70 a 16.00
" Hankow, ...	"	72.00 a 73.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Ding Wee	Lord	Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	1150	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Douglas	Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	
Emuy	F. Artadi	Span. str	222	E. J. Sage	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Gwalior	Haselwood	Brit. str	1727	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang		Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Macgregor	Jacobsen	Brit. str	2500	P. M. S. Co	
Mikado	S. Doane	Brit. str	1993	P. M. S. Co	
Orissa	W. H. Pockley	Brit. str	1660	P. & O. Co	
Powan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sunda	C. Fraser	Brit. str	1217	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Thales	Young	Brit. str	775	Olyphant & Co.	
White Cloud §		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adella	Simpson	Amr. bk	334	Order	
Andreas	E. Peters	Ger. bk	398	Bourjau & Co	
Ariel	Moleson	Brit. bk	356	Order	
Aureola	Roft	Amr. sh	832	Order	
Carangah	G. Cawse	Brit. sh	891	P. M. S. S. Co	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lensen	Ger. bk	596	Bourjau & Co	
Carnarvonshire	Williams	Brit. bk	388	Gilman & Co	
Charger	Creelman	Amr. sh	1169	Olyphant & Co	
Cingalee	Anton	Brit. bk	399	Chinese	
Daylight	Rademacher	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Delia	E. Barorabat	Span. bk	784	Remedios & Co	
Edmond Gressier	Fanquet	Fren. bk	347	Naval Storekeeper	
Eleanor Dixon	Hughes	Brit. bk	403	Thomas Howard & Co	
Fabius	Stalze	Siam. sh	635	Kim-tye-loong	
Finzel	R. Dean	Brit. bk	487	Borneo Co	
Flying Cloud	S. Milner	Brit. bk	344	Chinese	
Formosa	F. Paulsen	Brit. sch	274	Melchers & Co	
Gem	T. Pearson	Brit. bk	458	Bourjau & Co	
Hanover	Simpson	Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
H. & L.	Blanchet	Fren. bg	240	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
H. Upmann	Schwartze	Ger. bk	375	Thos. Howard & Co	
Jane	T. le Bas	Brit. bk	347	Carlowitz & Co	
Joyce Phillips	Kirby	Brit. bk	514	P. M. S. Co	
Lady Blessington	Williams	Amr. bk	1048	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Lothair	Orchard	Brit. sh	793	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Ly-ee-moon	Rasmussen	Brit. bk	425	Order	
Maria Rickmers	Westendroff	Ger. bk	567	Siemssen & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. sh	516	Rozario & Co	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Order	
Mary B. Roberts	D. J. Trask	Amr. bk	469	Order	
McNear	Coster	Amr. sh	1308	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Melrose	Thos. Neill	Amr. sh	999	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Nuevo Constante	D. J. Uriarte	Span. bg	258	Remedios & Co	
Ocean Beauty	G. Pearce	Brit. bk	579	P. M. S. S. Co	
Puritan	C. W. Doane	Amr. sh	1213	Russell & Co	
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. sh	718	Order	
Ringleader	E. Thatcher	Amr. sh	1183	Order	
Rita	S. Gutierres	Span. bk	563	Order	
Star of the South	E. Smith	Brit. sh	665	John Burd & Co	
Swordfish	A. H. Moller	Siam. sh	575	Chinese	
Tamesis	T. G. Jones	Brit. sh	713	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Three Brothers	H. Kahlcke	Brit. bk	367	Chinese	
Tokatca	McKinnon	Brit. bk	1075	Rozario & Co	
Trio	J. Westerveld	Ned. sch	248	Siemssen & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
Zanga	G. Farran	Brit. bk	428	Naval Storekeeper	

MACAO.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Agustina	Barrier	Peru. sh	947	Olano	Callao
America	Lanciviea	Peru. sh	1459	Pearce	Callao
Adelheid	Voge	Ger. bk	235	Order	
Cecilia	Riverio	Port. bk	533	Pearce	
Concordia		Port. bg	226	Order	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	561	Tuton	Callao
Lola	Bareno	Peru. sh	890	Olano	Callao
Luisa Canevaro	Venturini	Peru. sh	1150	Astorquia	Callao
Macao	Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce	Callao
Manco Capac	Olaguibel	Peru. sh	1018	Memacho	Callao
Nelusko	von Fleyden	Belg. str	1746	Tuton	Havana
Nuevo Providencia	Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	880	Tuton	Callao
Oracle	Erquinga	Peru. sh	1231	Astorquia	Callao
Peru	Busagoitia	Peru. sh	690	Tuton	Callao
Santa Sancha	Nunez	Port. bk	311	Mello & Co	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Ysabel	Fuxa	Peru. sh	1314	Garcia y Garcia	Callao

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 25th October, 1873.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Charlie Palmer	Morrison	Brit. bk	567	Chinese	Singapore
Gaviota		Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*For Sale*
James Wilson	Heath	Brit. bk	326	Bradley & Co	Uncertain
Lapwing	Gilchrist	Brit. bg	146	Order	Uncertain
Mille Tonnes	Menard	Fren. sh	734	Frewin & Co	Singapore
Pyrmont	Diedrichsen	Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Resolution	Schmidt	Siam. sh	816	Frewin & Co	Uncertain
Shooting Star	Shendsen	Siam. sh	518	Frewin & Co	Uncertain

AMOY.

In port 4th October, 1873.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adolf	Hayward	Ger. sch	207	Petersen & Co	
Conqueror	Davidson	Brit. bk	599	Elles & Co	New York
Elmina	Dunshand	Ned. bg	289	Boyd & Co	
Forget-me-not	Rost	Ger. bk	231	Pasedag & Co	
Hapseng	Ulrich	Siam. bk	375	Brown & Co	
Hermann	Petersen	Ger. bg	211	Petersen & Co	
Juno	Iversen	Ger. bk	257	Pasedag & Co